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it only in The Star.

THE ROENTGEN RAYS

Great Interest Manifested by Local Scientists.

PHOTOGRAPHING WITHOUT THE TUBES

What Was Accomplished by an Experiment Last Night.

Ever since the first announcement of Prof. Roentgen's discoveries with the use of the X-rays in photographing through opaque objects, local scientific men have been taking a law interest in the subject, and a sumbe2; experiments have been made with var ng success.

To see an extent have the scientists ry gone into the matter that the tional Museum, who is regarded as one of the most expert photographers in the coun-

I to a Star reporter this morning while he had been following all the accounts that had been printed with reference to the work of Roentgen and others, he bad been anable to go into it for himself owing to the difficulty in securing the Crooke's tubes. He hopes to get some by next week and will then go ahead without further de-

It is absolutely impossible to say now e importance of these discoverie amounts to," said he this mora "I think that we are simply on th thresh i of many other important discoveries a letg the same line and there is no telling What the future may have in store for us. It would be hard to over-estimate the value of Prof. Roentgen's work. So much interest has been taken in it that the public are really as well informed about it as are scientific men themselves. Every-thing that has been done has been pub-lished ferthwith."

Without the Tubes.

The announcement which has just been made that Dr. Starr of Buffalo has succeeded in taking photographs by the X ray without intervention of the tubes, has brought to light the fact that a Washington man has been working toward a similar end and that his efforts have been growned with considerable success. He is Mr. W. K. Carr, who has been interested in searthic work as an amatuer for a number of years past. His laboratory is well equipped and he has the advantage of his brother scientists in that he is the posssor of several Crookes tubes. So far ss, as he claims to have met with a the same obstables as did Edison. ly he has been working without tubes, and last night he succeeded in getting a positive photograph of electric sparks clearly defined and satisfactory in every way. His sparks were made by an ordinary Toepler-Holtz machine. Fronting it ensitive plate inclosed in a light-ate holder and shut off from the generator by a thick piece of wood. When plate was developed this morning in wed a clear impression of the sparks This fact, Mr. Carr says, makes it evident that the name cathode rays is a misnomer as the cathodes were dispensed with alto-

gether.
"I do not know," said Mr. Carr to a Star reporter this afternoon, "whether or not this experiment has been tried before, but has, I have not heard of it. At any rate, the results seem to me very interesting and open up a wide field of possibilities."

Focusing X Rays.

A telegram from St. Louis today says that or X rays used by Dr. Roentgen to produce photographs of the interior portions of the human body, and to photograph ordinary objects through opaque substances, can be focused. This is one of the most important discoveries thus far made in connection with these wonderful scientific experiments, and will make it more valuable in every manner. By being able to focus rays any particular organ of the body may be protographed without the surrounding tissues leing shown, and two St. Louis scientists succeeded in demonstrating this fact Wellington Adams and Prof. Nipher of Washington University have been experimenting with the Roentgen system of photography, and have had some success, but they expect to secure better results as nore favorable conditions are obtained. They have been using a rumkolph coil to generate rays, and a geisler tube, and have succeeded in securing a shadowgraph that has encouraged them to renew their efforts. An ordinary micromatic screw was placed in its wooden case and put immediately in front of a sensitive plate. Then the intense penetrating ether waves or cathode rays were produced in front of the case. The re-sult was that the bulb or found portion of the screw was photographed through the wooden cover, but the flat portion failed to test, with about the same result. The facwas established, however, by these experi-ments that the rays can be focussed, for the shadowgraphs produced were smaller than the articles photographed. This de-emonstrates that with the proper conditions the rays can be focussed on a given article

NOT BEFORE FRIDAY.

tographed of them.

The Big Fight Likely to Be Again

of anatomy and an image pho-

Postponed. EL PASO, Texas, February 15.-Bill Connelly telephoned today from Las Crucas confirming the report of Maher's improved condition sent out last night. He says, however, that it is doubtful if Maher will be able to fight before next Friday.

Many efforts have been made to induce Stuart to bring off one of the smaller fights efore the big one, but he positively refuses. He realizes that his chances for pulling off the second fight are much less han for pulling off the first one, and that he has still less chances of geting the third ne off. He is bound to get Maher and itzsimmons into the ring, and will take no anything that may interfere

Wolcott and Bright Eves, who were to have fought today, will both weigh in and demand their forfelt, \$250. There was a lively shooting affray last

night between two sporting men. They rid-dled the windows of the office of the Santa Fe railroad, but hurt nothing else. Subsequent to the telephone message a telegram was received from Connelly saying that Maher would be in no shape to He Will Arbitrate Between Brazil and enter the ring before Friday of next week

ie will be all right by that time, it is At 11 o'clock today Welcott and Bright Eyes were weighed in at the training quarters of the former. Both were well under the limit of 140 pounds. O'Rourke, backer of Wolcott, will not claim forfeit for the postponement of the fight. He and Kinney will bring the men upon the scales of a protocol recently agreed upon. Under Tuesday and again go through the cerethe terms of that instrument President

mony of weighing in. Minister Peak at Berne.

BERNE, Switzerland, February 15 .- Mr. John L. Peak, the new United States minlater to Switzerland, has presented his credentials to the president and vice president, who returned his visit.

Mr. Ray's Resolution to Inquire Into Executive Officers' Authority.

How Far They May Question the Constitutionality of a Law-Bills Passed.

When the House met at noon today the Senate amendments to the bills to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to grant leave of absence to homesteaders on the Yank-SUCCESS IN FOCUSING ton Indian reservation and to lease certain lands in Arizona for educational purposes were concurred in.

Mr. Ray (N.Y.) called up the Boatner resdution directing the committee on judiinry to investigate the right of the controller of the treasury to refuse to execut the law on the ground of its alleged un-constitutionality, and if it was found that he had violated the law to report by bill or otherwise, which had been amended so as to make the inquiry general into the right of executive officers to refuse to execute laws on the ground of their uncon stitutionality. This resolution was the out come of the decision of Controller Bowle ola'ted the long controversy which

he question is not free from doubt." The cumultiee, he said, had thought it best to make the inquiry general instead of conug it to the right of a single of The resolution was not reported, he said, with a view of consuring any efficer, but to determine whether it was proper to recommend an amendment for the enent or restriction of the scope of the

What Mr. Terry Thought.

Mr. Terry (Ark.), a member of the judilary committee, said he did not desire to nake any factious opposition to the resolution, but he wanted to go on record as be obtained. He believed that an executive officer executed an unconstitutional statute at his peril, and that it was therefore his duty to inquire into the unconstitutionality of a statute when the matter was brought lirectly to his attention. The resolution Bills Passed.

Ellis were passed as follows: On motion of Mr. Poole (N. Y.), to make Syracuse, N. Y., a port of entry; on motion of Mr. Drafirst lieutenant Massachusetts voluntee

eavalry; on motion of Mr. Bennett (N. Y.), lirecting the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations for the anchorage and movement of rafts in St. Mary's river; to authorize the construction of a draw orldge across Lake St. Francis, Ark. A Parliamentary Wrangle. A parliamentary wrangle of over an hour

followed on a question raised as to the privilege of a resolution directing the ways and means committee to investigate the effect of the reciprosity clause of the McKinley act and to employ an expert for that purpose.

The Speaker finally sustained Mr. Crisp's point of order. THE BOXD BILL CONFEREES.

Interest Taken in the Personnel of the Committee.

The personnel of the conference compair tee on the silver bond bill is exciting much interest, owing to the peculiar difference existing between the Senate and House, The latter has passed the bond bill and refused to accept the Senate silver substitute. while the Senate has passed the silver substitute and declines to accept the bond feature.

Cuairman Dingley of the ways and means committee was asked today as to the probit has been demonstrated that the cathode able course in conference. He said the Senate would take the initiative. It was customary, he said, for each body to give a representation to each element on a measure. If this course was followed the Senate would name two silver and one sound money Senators as the Senate conferees and the House would name two sound money and one silver man to repre-But it should be borne in mind, said the chairman, that conferees did not vote as a whole, but the conferees of each house voted separately as to their attitude. Mr. Dingley was asked how far it would

be possible for a conference committee to frame a compremise when the measures of the two houses were antagonistic. He said a conference could not go outside the legislation of the two houses so as to effect an entirely new measure. It would have to be within the scope of the action already taken. But Mr. Dingley expressed doubt whether so complete a difference between whether so complete a difference between the houses as existed on this bill left open any clear middle course. No consideration has thus far been given to the names of conferees, and when it was suggested to Mr. Dingley that he and Messrs. Dalzell and Crisp had been mentioned he said he knew nothing about the personnel of the conferees except that both parties and both views would be represented.

THE SLACK CASE.

The Mother May Still See Her Chil-

Judge Hagner today refused to modify his order respecting the daily visits of the children of Mrs. Mary Kemble Slack to their mother, and until the further order of the court the mother will be allowed to see her little ones two hours every day.

The court also today overruled the plea of Mrs. Slack that the decision of the New Jersey court in her favor should be so applied here as to restore her children to her, the judge holding that he had already passed upon that matter.

The action of the court today was taken in the proceedings in equity, instituted by the next friend of the children (first their late grandfather and now Mr. Wm. A. Gordon) to restrain all legal proceedings respecting the custody of the children during of Nansen's great discovery: the pendency of the contest over their father's will. That contest is now at end, and counsel for Mrs. Perrine, the aunt and testamentary guardian of the children, insisted that the injunction case was, there-fore, at an end. The other side thought not, and for that reason pleaded the judg-lifeations for the task he has undertaken I ment of the New Jersey court.

The motion for a modification of the or-

der respecting the daily visits between Mrs. Slack and her children was made by the next friend of the children, but in way it was desired to have it modified was not stated, and the court overruled the mo tion.

MR. CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

Italy.

Secretary Olney has notified the governments of Brazil and Italy that President Cleveland accepts their invitation to act as arbitrator for the settlement of the questions in disjute between the two countries in accordance with the terms the terms of that instrument President Cleveland will adjudicate all claims terms of that instrument President tween the two countries that cannot be settled by their own diplomatic representatives within the next two months.

Appointed Boatswain. The President has appointed David F. Hennessey to be a boatswain in the navy.

HOUSE ONLY IN SESSION DR. NANSEN IS SAFE

Another Report of the Success of His Expedition.

BRITISH CONSUL AT ARCHANGEL WIRES

Announcement Sent by a Russian

Agent.

LOCAL EXPLORERS SKEPTICAL

LONDON, February 15 .- The British con sul at Archangel, capital of the Russian government of that name, telegraphs, confirming the report that Dr. Nansen is safe and returning from the north pole.

reated intense interest in this city. The report received from Irkutsk, Siberia, was explorer is homeward bound, even if he ha

Disputches received here from different parts of the continent indicate that the same interest in the news from the north is namifested throughout Europe, and It is also generally credited at the European capitals, nithough even Dr. Nansen's wife and relatives did not believe the announce ment which come through Kouchnareff, th igent of Dr. Nansen, near the mouth of the Lena river, residents of which locality frequently visit New Siberia.

Who Sent the News.

Later advices say that news of Dr. Nahsen's safety was sent by Kandaroff, the local Russian official in the Yakutsch region, who was a member of the Siberia-Koff's expedition.

Dr. Nordenskjold, who is in Christiania, s inclined to believe the news of Dr. Nansen's safety, at any rate, even if it is not true that he has succeeded in discovering

sere, when the Fram left Karaza in 1803 she may have found the sea northward free of ice and pushed on until she was locke in. Taey add that she may then have been allowed to drift until the expedition came to land around the pole, and that Dr. Nansen and his party may have returned in sledges to the Siberian islands. At the Siberian Islands it is believed Dr.

Nansen and his companions may have been stopped by the broken ice. Where He Expected to Return. Dr. Nansen wrote to Baron Toll from

Yugoro straits, saying that he expected t return to Koteny, Siberian Islands, where logs have been awaiting him. Mr. Scott Keitie, a member of the Royal

I Society, and the agent of Dr Nausen in England, in an interview today said he was surprised that he had not re eived a telegram from Dr. Nansen, but h thought it probable that the explorer har returned after reaching the pole. He add d, however, that he did not know exactly how Dr. Nansen would prove he had been there except by his report and other documents.

Advices received here from Stockholm say that the foreign ministry has received promises from the governments of Grea Britain and Russia to give all the assist ance possible to Prof. Andre's proballoon expedition to the north pole Mr. Clements R. Markham, president o

the Royal Geographical Society, is sending a circular to Canada, with a drawing of Prof. Andre's baileon, asking the Domin ion authorities to take every step possible to have the balloon watched for and re-ported, if seen, to the British government. The Hudson Bay Company will bear the est of the distribution of a large number of these circulars in the northernmost dis An official of the Royal Geographical So-

ciety states that a large sum of money has been raised to aid Prof. Andre's scheme, which is thought to be feasible. JUDGE DALY'S COMMENT.

Second Report More Credible Than

the First. NEW YORK, February 15 .- Judge Chas

P. Daly, president of the American Geographical Society, when shown the Associated Press dispatch from London today regarding Dr. Nansen's return from the north pole, said to a Commercial Advertiser reporter: "This is rather better than the first ac

count we had. It is a remarkable circumthese two places, but coming from points so widely separated as Archangel and Irkutsk, is rather in favor of the news being true. But I shall want some further information yet before accepting the report as a fact. I have always believed the pole would be reached some day, and for Narsen, would say that his project presented a way that seemed as likely to succeed as any other, although it was somewhat dangerous. But I cannot unin this way. If he had sailed the course he intended following—the current that carried the drift from the Jeannette—the expectation was that it would bring him out between Spitzbergen and east Greenland, and the first news of him should naturally reach us from Hammerfest."

TRACING NANSEN'S STEPS.

A Fellow Countryman Who Does Not Reject the Report of His Success. Mr. Leonhard Stejneger of the National Museum says in regard to the first report

"As a countryman of Dr. Nansen and once closely connected with the museum of which he at one time was a curator, I wish to say a few words in regard to the latest alleged news.

"It is very difficult to express a wellfounded opinion as to the authenticity of the narrative which comes to us from Irkutsk, but as I look upon the facts there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the

"I wish to recall to you that Konchnaref, who is now said to have brought the news, is the same man whom Narsen had en-gaged to furnish him some teams of cast Siberian dogs, because of their superiority over those from further west. You will also remember that Nansen, after having the explorer had actually passed in their taken on board a supply of the latter, and | vicinity. being satisfied as to their qualities, failed to call at Konchnaref's station, steaming northward toward his goal instead. The most reasonable explanation of this action s that Nansen met with such exceptionally favorable ice conditions to the north of him that he corcluded to utilize them at once, not being able to afford the delay in stopping at Konchnaref's, especially as his own dogs were considered serviceable. If this was his reason, it is but fair to assume that he reached a high latitude that first

question will tell you, the probabilities are that there is considerable land to the north of the New Siberian Islands and Franz Joseph's Land; in fact, at the very pole, exactly as the telegram has it; and it is quite possible that Nansen's drifting in his quite possible that Nabsen's drifting in his vessel with the ice came to a stop by the discovery of some large island. Having a supply of sledge dogs, and being thus prepared for travel over the ice—or, still better, over land—Nansen may have taken to his ski and sledges, while his vessel was anchored in some sheltered bay, or possibly even set high and dry up on the land by the pressure of the ice.

Nansen's Retreat.

"Having thus reached the pole, planted there the three-colored Norwegian flag, and surveyed the land upon which it is located, Nansen had to think of his retreat. His task accomplished he naturally wishes to return as speedily as possible.

"If he went on ski and with sledges the first thing to do would probably be to the first thing to do would probably be to return to the vessel in order to lay in provisions for the trip home. Under the supposition that his vessel was either lost, immovable or drifting so slowly that it would take years yet to get out between Spitzbergen and Greenland, it seems but natural that he should have chosen the route over the New Siberian Islands for bls return voys e. And under this same supposition there is nothing improbable in its selecting be winter for traveling. On the contrary that would be the very best season for the men who successfully traversed the ice cap of Greenland.
"It is true Nansen calculated upon drifting across the north pole or its neighborhood, but that was only as a last resort.

Reaching the pole by any and all means was his task, and nobody who knows the energy and intropidity of the man and his hardy followers will for one moment be-leve that they sat illy on board the Fram aiting to be drifted across. We may est assured that they have made attempts at getting there quicker than that. Ex-ploring the region around the pole was he object of the expedition, not to prove the correctness of the drifting theory. "Finally, whatever has happened, whatever Naisea may have accomplished or not, one thing is certain, he is not a man of the stamp of whom it can be justly said that 'it is prohable that he simply floated out and then floated back again.'

NOT REGARDED BIGHLY.

How Explorers Looked Upon the Reported Confirmation.

reported confirmation from Archngel of the report of the return of Dr. fansen does not really amount to a conirmation, in the opinion of Gen. Greely he possible exception of Commodore Melwho is temporarily absent from Washington, better posted than any other official in Washington upon the characterstics of the North Siberian coast, which has visited on a government mission, eing charged with the distribution of recountry charged with the distribution of re-wards to the natives who aided the sur-vivors of the unfortunate Jeannette expedi-tion. Said he: "This confirmation of the Urkutsk story from Arenangel is as if we had a telegram from Pertland, Me., con-firming a story from Sandy Hook." Gen. Greely took a similar view, and held that it was inconceivable that the same story should emannic from two theres so the same strong should emanate from two places so temote from each other as are Irkutsk and Archangel. He knew of no way in which laws of Nansen's approach to the north mouth of the Lena deita should also reach

Discussed by General Greely.

With the aid of a chart, Gen. Greely inangel and Irkutsk, the latter point being that where the first report of Nansen's re turn started. He showed that if it was really true that news of Nansen's moveand had so worked up the river to irkutsk, then it was improbable that the same in-formation could have reached Archangel. Then there was the same lack of detail

about this last dispatch, he said, that had been noted in the first, and this absence of even a hint of where Nansen was, or how he was communicated with, east suspicion on both reports, Archangel, Gen. Greely said, is a large and important Russian town, with good connections with the outer world, and if such news had reached there he saw no reason why full details were not obtainable.

Gen. Greely called attention to another point, which was that if Nansen has really emerged from the polar regions anywhere ff the Siberian coast, then he has himself disproved the correctness of the theory oon which his expedition was embarked. would show, he said, that instead of here existing a current across the pole nere was a current that swept him up rom the neighborhood of Bennett Island to e pole and then turned back and returned him to his starting point. Gen. Greely thought this state of affairs was hardly possible. Certainly there was no scientific evidence of the existence of such an oblig-ng current as this, and, therefore, not withstanding the Archangel story, Gen. Greely stood unshaken in his disbelief in the return of Nansen as described.

Some Arctic Distances.

Lieut. Scheutze made the point that has apparently escaped observation, that if the first story from Irkutsk was true, then Nansen was sighted or heard from off the Lena river delta away back last summer. Lieut. stance that the news should come from Scheutze is thoroughly familiar with that ountry. He says that from Irkutsk to Yakutsk, which is the most northerly Rus-sian post of any significance, is a distance of about 2,000 miles, and communication is had only by sleds, or, in summer, by rafts down the river Lena. From Yakutsk to Ust Yansk, at the mouth of the Yena, where the Russian trader is said to have heard from Nansen, is a distance of 1,500 miles through an unbroken wilderness, and the means of communication are reindeer or dogs. The only travel between Yakutsk and Ust Yansk is confined to a few halfbreed traders, who go up to the latter point early in the winter and stay through until the next spring Many months are required for the so any news coming from Ust Yansk of Nansen must be very old.

Reverting to the possibility of the same

lews coming also from Archangel, Lieutenant Scheutze said that it was extremely unlikely, although it was not entirely impossible that after having been sighted somewhere off the Lena delta Nansen may have worked his way westward clear to the neighborhood of Archangel.

Possible Mistakes.

Lieutenant Scheutze referred to difficulties that might be encountered in the attempt to trace such a rumor as that in question. He said that the natives who might have sighted an arctic explorer would not conceive the nature of his un dertaking, and owing to their dense ignorance it would hardly be possible for hem to transmit an intelligible account of the event through many such natives, and after that through half-breeds, who knew little more, to civilization.
In illustration, he cited the experience of

Nordjenskield, who passed one of the Siberian Islands in a fog, while a hunting party of natives was en it. The natives party of natives was en it. The natives could not see the steamer Vega owing to the fog, but hearing the churning of the screw they were stricken in terror, put out their campfires and hid themselves in the ice, and not till months afterward was it finally wormed out of them by a half-breed, who had been fortunate enough to have once seen a steam vessel that to have once seen a steam vessel, that

SHERIFF PLUMMER'S TRIP.

Will Present Requisition for Jackson and Walling.

LOUISVI'LE, Ky., February 15 .- A special to the Commercial from Frankfort, Ky., says Sheriff Plummer of Newport, Ky., has secured from Gov. Bradley regulation pa-

He Proposes to Hold the Delegation of His State.

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH PLATT

The Opportunity of Becoming Dictator of the Nomination.

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS

to have all the seals, male and female, The announcement that Senator Quay on the Pribylof Islands killed in case other a candidate for the presidency is regarded by the friends of other candidates as an intimation that they must deal with him direct, and not encroach upon his preserve in hopes of picking up a few delegates. It has been stated, on good grounds of belief, that Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay have an understanding as to the disposition of the delegates from their respective states, that their votes are not to go to any candidate who is not bound to recognize these two men as conspicuously after election as dur-

ing the campaign. To keep these two delegations together and prevent them from being divided among the several candidates, or going to the support of any one of them before an agreement has been reached, it is necessary that there should be figureheads. Mr. Platt has named Mr. Morton for New York. The common opinion is that in this his sin-The common opinion is that in this his sur-cerity is measured accurately by his inter-est. Mr. Quay is now named for Pennsyl-vania. Around these candidates it is ex-pected that the respective delegations will be rallied until such time as another disposition of them is decided upon. If this view of the situation is not correct, then some of the best politicians of the country are deceived.

Why He Comes Out Himself.

It has been known in certain circles for some time that Mr. Quay held himself in readiness to take the position of a candiand of Lieut, Schentze. The latter is, with for him to become a sert of fell to prevent date at any time it might become necessary the encroachment of other candidates.

It has been understood that he did not particularly desire to accept this position himself. He would have put in this posito do his bidding. His first choice was Cameron. Unless there is a serious mis-understanding of his position he had no care one way or the other about Cameron's views on the money question, and will not in the end be influenced in his selection of a "scrious" candidate by any consideration of how he may stand on that question.

However, in the great fight in Pennsylva-nia between Quay and the combine it became evident that Cameron was not available as a candidate to hold the Pennsylvania delegation at the convention, though he would have had the advantage of the support of several of the western and, perhaps, of the southern delegations. Cameron, therefore, had to be abandoned. After that, according to recent published statements, Mr. Quay offered to let Gov. Hastings, his antagonist, occupy the position of the Pennantagonist, occupy the posterior sylvan'a candidate under his chaperonage and guardianship. This, according to the statement attributed to Gov. Hastings himself, the governor declined.

Mr. Quay may have gone further to find a man to hold the Pennsylvania delegation away from outside candidates for a while, and failed. Finally, however, he was confronted with the necessity of assuming that position himself. This is believed to be all

there is in his candidacy. What Mr. Quay Wants.

Mr. Quay does not want the Pennsylvania delegation to go to St. Louis in the interest of either Reed, McKinley, Allison or any other candidate who is seriously in the field. He wants their vote to be decided by circumstances which may develop hereafter. He knows probably better than does any other eastern politician what are the plans and purposes of the western silver republicans. He will know how to avail himself of their aid to prevent that being done House which is not satisfactory to him. If the New York delegation are pulling one way, the Pennsylvania delegation another and all the delegates from the silver states still another, the votes necessary to the nomination of any of the prominent candidates may be held off until such time as Messrs. Quay and Platt may see fit to wave the magic wand which is to bring the discordant elements together. It may even be ant elements together. It may even be necessary to contrive the bringing in of an

entirely new man.

The situation is favorable to such a plan of those who agree practically on all matters of policy, and the party is so divided the Alabama populists for governor, is at on the money question that the delegations oppese the nomination of any of the candidates who are prominently before the party. There is even a threatened bolt from the convention by the delegations from these convention by the delegations from these western silver states. This threat of a bolt is encouraged by the prospect that there will be a similar bolt from the democratic convention, which is to follow, thereby of-

fering a chance for a combination.

Opportunity to Be a Dictator. With this delicate situation existing, the holding aloof of the great delegations of New York and Pennsylvania from the support of the principal candidates may be calculated upon to place the convention at their mercy. The situation may develop at any time when the votes of these two states, or perhaps one of them, may decide the nomination. Apparently Mr. Quay does want to throw away this opportunity of being dictator, by having the delegation either

REFUSED TO CONCUR. The House Votes Against the Free

Coinage Amendment. By a vote of 90 to 215 the House refused to concur in the free silver amendment to the bond bill yesterday. The announce ment of the result was cheered by the antisilver forces. An analysis of the vote shows that 184 republicans and 31 demoerats voted against concurrence, and 58

Mr. Reed Rode Up.

for concurrence.

democrats, 25 republicans and 7 populists

Speaker Reed of the House had a conference with Secretary Carlisle this morning. When the Speaker entered the treasury building the elevator had just been stopped for repairs. The ordinary visitor was obliged to use the stairway to reach the upper floors, but the man in charge evidently thought he was justified in making an exception in Mr. Reed's case. Some one shouted: "The Speaker of the House is waiting 6cwn here for that elevator," and down it came. Mr. Reed stepped in and was carried to the Secretary's floor. The elevator was then stepped and the work of repairing resumed, heedless of other would-be passengers.

Won the Prize Essay. Lieut, A. P. Niblack of the navy has

won the naval prize essay for this year, his subject being "Tactics of Ships in Line pers for Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, of Battle." He won a similar prize for the the prisoners held at Cincinnati for the year 1891. It consists of a gold medal, \$100 autumn, and that possibly he was able to reach the pole during the following year.

"As any zoologist who has studied the Columbus to present them to Gov. Bushnell."

"As any zoologist who has studied the columbus to present them to Gov. Bushnell."

MR. QUAY'S PLANS TO KILL ALL THE SEALS

TWO CENTS.

Senator Pettigrew's Bill Probably to Be ·Reported Favorably.

Meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Today - The * Hawaiian Cable Considered.

The Senate committee on foreign relations held a special meeting today and practically decided to favorably report Senator Pettigrew's bill for the amendment of the law regulating the seal fish-

The main feature of the Pettigrew bill

is a provision for permitting the President

governments interested will not agree to a modus vivendi for the better protection of the seals, while the matter of permanent protection is under consideration by an international commission, for which the bill makes provision. The bill is the same which passed the

The oil is the same which passed the House last Congress. Its provisions were canvassed at some length by the committee, and in the absence of Schator Morgan there was no dissent. A favorable report would have been ordered at today's meetirg except for the fact that Senator Morgen was not present.

The committee take the position that the regulations of the Paris tribunal have not resulted in the protection of the seals, and that they are being rapidly exterminated both by direct slaughter and by the indirect and crucl method of killing the female seals and leaving their young to die of strava-tion. In view of the facts as presented they conclude that the total extermination of the herd is at best only a question of a of the herd is at best only a question of a few years. If all are killed outright, as they might be when they land on the is-land next summer, the United States would secure the proceeds of the slaughter and the starvation of the young seals would be

The Hawaiian Cable. The committee also had under considera-

tion the propositions which have been made for the construction of a telegraphic cable to Hawaii. No final conclusion was reached in regard to this matter, but it was made apparent that a majority of the committee were favorable to granting govern-ment aid in this work.

The subcommittee which had the ques-

tion under consideration made a favorable report without recommending either of the repositions before the committee. propositions before the committee. There are two of them, one made by the Pacific Cable Company, of which Mr. Scrimser of New York is the head, and the other represented by Colonel Z. Spalding of Honolulu. The report of this subcommittee favors in general terms a contract with one or the other of these companies whereby the government will brind listelf to new by the government will bind itself to pay a subsidy amounting to about \$100,000 a year for twenty years, the government to be reimbursed by the cable company in carrying the government cable business un-til the entire amount of the subsidy shall be canceled. The carrying of government business free is not to terminate at the end of the twenty-year period, but is to continue until the entire sum of the sub-sidy is thus returned.

The committee was not unanimous for this proposition, some of the demo-racic, members objecting to any subsidy or covernment partnership with a private corporation, but it was made evident that one of the bills would receive the indorsement of the committee at an early day. The final disposition was postponed to permit a more thorough investigation of the comparative claims and resources of the two companies.

Personal Mention.

St. Louis is represented at the Arlington by a delegation of her most distinguished and influential citizens, who are here to urge upon Congress the necessity of appropriating \$1,000,000 for the deepening of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to Vicksburg. so as to insure a depth of six feet at low water. The delegation, which consists ex-Congressman and ex-Mayor Natl ex-Mayor Nathan Cole of St. Louis, I. M. Mason, president of the Anchor line of steamers; Lloyd G. Har-ris, Thomas Booth, J. S. Hays, Robert Kerr, Samuel M. Webb, H. S. Potter, Leonard Matthews and Prof. J. B. Johnson of Washw to avail himself that being done by to him. If the pulling one way, tion another and bill recently introduced by Representative Cobb, which contains the features enum-

erated above. H. Mitchell, a well-known citizen of Jamaica Plains, N. Y., accompanied by his wife and child, is at the Ebbitt. Wm. S. Digby is at the Ebbitt from London, England, Washington surprises him G. W. Fairbanks, the Indianapolis poli-tician, is at the Ebbitt.

Mrs. Charles J. Allen, Miss Grace Allen and Charles K. Allen, wife and children of as that attributed to Mr. Quay. Many can-didates are in the field, dividing the forces Ebbitt last night.

> W. C. Patterson, W. D. Woolwine and Wm. G. Kerckhoff, well-to-do and prominent citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., are at

the Shoreham. Charles H. Tweed, who is C. P. Huntingter's New York attorney, is at the Normandie. Mrs. Manderson joined the ex-Senator at the Arington this morning. Col. F. L. Loring of New York, who has

ubstantial real estate holdings here, is at the Arlington. Ex-Congressman Van Voorhis and family of Rochester will arrive at the Arling Mrs. Chas. H. Raymond, wife of the president of the New York Life Insurance Company, joined her husband at the Ar-lington yesterday. Mr. Raymond has been on a lucking expedition on the Chesapeake

Edward H. Abbott of Boston, president and treasurer of the Wisconsin Central lines, is at the Arlington.

Mrs. Josiah Wilbur, a prominent society leader of Providence, R.L. and who has spent a part of several seasons here, is at he Arlington with her maid. Mrs. E. T. Clinton, Miss Clinton and Miss Clinton of Philadelphia are at the

Montgon ery, has made a flying visit to this city. He is stopping at 1705 Rhode Island avenue.

Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker of the Raleigh is at 2004 F street for a few days.
Pay Director Edward May of the Boston navy yard is at the Arlington. Chief Engineer J. S. Ogden of the Montgomery is at the Bancroft

Commarder C. H. Davis, commanding the

Col. G. S. Gillespie, corps of engineers, is n the city on business before the House of Representatives. Capt. D. A. Lyle, ordnance department, s at the Ebbitt. Licut. Col. E. B. Beaumont, retired, is visiting friends at 728 20th street. Chief Jus.ice Bingham of the District Supreme Co rt has been confined to his home since Thursday by a severe cold. No serious result is anticipated, however.

Mr. A. E. Winship and seventy-five New England tourists are quartered at the Mr. W. T. Crump, who has been confined to the house for the last six weeks with allay the sufferings of the unfortunate woman, but, as stated, she died this afternoon. Hotel Arno. spinal trouble and rheumatism, is slowly

improving.

esentatives of the Midvale and Bethelehem steel works in regard to the award of con-

tattle ships Kearsurge and Kentucky.

A Gun-Ferging Conference.

GREATFALLSWANTED

If you want today's

news today you can find

Captain Burr Thinks the Government Should Acquire Them.

WATER SUPPLY AND LIGHTING

Senate Bill Regarding Improvement of Water Supply Approved.

Senate bill 1832, which has for its object

BUSINESS PROPOSITION

the improvement of the water supply for the city, was favorably reported by the Commissioners today, together with the suggestion that the bill be referred to the Secretary of War. They expressed their spinion, however, that the United States should, for the public interest, acquire all out an end to pending concentions and preent future ones arising from a divided watership, and to make use of the water at the falls not necessary for water supply for the purpose of public electric lighting and power. It is believed, after securing a full water supply, that surplus power is ample to provide electric lighting for the streets, avenues, parks and public buildings, for pumping for the water department and for operating machinery in public

med the matter by Capt. Burr, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, and in harge of the water deportment, togetherith the report of Col. Elliot, in charge of Washington acqueluct, upon the same

Business Proposition. After explaining the bill in detail, which

as heretofore been given in detail by The Star, Capt. Burr says: "It would seem to be but a wise foresight on the part of the United States to acquire now for the benefit of the District of Columbia such lands and water rights at Great Falls os will suffice for all he necessary for the supply of water, but will be necessary in order to put an end that necessary for the water supply can be used to very great advantage for electric lighting and power purposes."

Referring to the reports by other es-

gineer officers upon this subject, Captain

ownership by the United States of all water rights at Great Falls, and also show that the water available at lowest stage of the river is sufficient to furnish a supply of 209,000,000 gallons per diem, and, in addition, to furnish sufficient power for ighting all of the public buildings, gre as considerable annual saving over the methods now in vosue. The general drift in numicipal lighting at the present time is toward municipal ownership of the plant for such lighting. Such ownership has resulted in an increase in both quantity and quality of the service, with a decrease in the cost. The lighting of the public grounds and streets in the District of Columbia is at present very desicient, much below he standard set in other branches of the standard set in other branches of mu-nicipal work, and the service should be largely increased. By the use of the large water power available at Great Falls this service can be raised to that degree of efficiency that modern regularments de-mand, and a model service can be secured

at a minimum of annual expense.
"For the reasons stated above, the pasof this bill cannot be too strongly

recommended." ON AN UNKNOWN LAND.

What Was Found on an Island in the Gulf of California. LOS ANGELES, Cal., February 15.-S. C. Millard, who acted as guide and Interpreter

for Professor McGee and his party in their

exploration of Tiburen Island in the Gulf

of California, has returned from the expedition with an overflowing supply of interesting things to relate. He says the island is about eighteen by thirty miles in size, and rises 4,000 feet above the encircling waves of the Gulf of

'alifernia. The land is barren and rocky, and is inhabited by about 300 Ceres Indians, who are unlike any other knews race in appearance and language. They wear very few clothes, and scamper har foot up and down the cliffs like wild goats. They never plant crops, but subsist on same, which is found in abundance on the island, and the waters furnish them with any quantity of

fish, clams and oysters.

The popular belief that the natives are cannibals has not been strengthened by the visit of the explorers. There have been wild tales of mines of fabulous wealth upon the island, treasures buried by the Incas, of ledges of silver and copper cres of wonderful width and thickness, but Mr. Millard is inclined to discredit these stories. In the half of the island which was visited be saw plenty of rugged mountain, plenty of fertile valleys many springs of delicious water, but of mineral wealth he saw

POUR CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident in a Michigan Mine This Merning.

REPUBLIC, Mich., February 15.-A terthic accident occurred this morning in the Republic mine, while the men were coming up in the "skip" from work out of No. 1 shaft. The skip jumped the track, and it was pulled on until it caught and turned over on the men. The killed are William McGraw, James Dodge, Adolph Boitel and Mathias Tegelberg; injured, Charles Anderson, three ribs broken; Erick Marti, leg booken; James McGraw, back hurt; An-Peterson, burt internally, recovery doubtful.

RESULTED FATALLY.

Beath of Martha Carroll From an Explosion.

As the result of the explosion of a kerosene lamp about 10 o'clock last evening, Martha Carroll, colored, was so badly burned that death ensued this afternoon. Mrs. Carroll was in her house, 323 Clark's alley, when the explosion occurred. Almost instantly she was wrapped in flames, and in that condition her husband, who had been asleep, found her on awakening. He wrapped her in blankets and quickly extinguished the firmes, but not before Mrs. Carroll had sustained extensive burns on the face, beek, front and sides of the chest and abdomen. At the Emergency Hospital, where she was taken, everything possible was done to

Peculiar Accident.

A peculiar accident happened to Susie Secretary Herbert had a consultation this Hayes, a colored domestic, while in a witmorning with Capt. Sampson, chief of ord- ness room at the Police Court this morning, nance; Engineer-in-Chief Melville and rep- She attempted to arise from a bench, and left shoulder, which was reduced at the tracts for the construction of forgings for Emergency Hospital by Dr. McGrath. The eight-inch and thrteen-inch guns for the woman resides at 632 New York avenue